

The Weekly Conmissionian.

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"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 10.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, APRIL 24 1880.

NUMBER 17.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE—NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINES.
DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS.
On and after Sept. 22, 1879, Trains will depart and arrive as follows, from Cal-
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DEPART.
Express No. 1..... 2:30 p. m.
Mixed No. 3..... 7:15 a. m.
ARRIVE.
Express No. 2..... 8:30 a. m.
Mixed No. 4..... 7:30 p. m.
No. 1 and 2 run daily, 3 and 4 daily, except Sunday.

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Accommodation trains between New Orleans and New York City:
Leave New Orleans at 3:30 p. m. Saturday, and 7 a. m. Sunday.
Arrive at New Orleans at 9:20 a. m. Sunday, and 10 p. m. Monday.

This is the only line running daily through trains to and from all points North and East.
Improved sleeping and reclining chair cars to Vicksburg daily, without change.
Tickets for sale and information given at 22 Camp street, corner Common.

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F. CHANDLER, General Manager.

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SHIRTS
THE CHEAPEST AND GREATEST STOCK IN NEW ORLEANS.
LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

The new stock of Summer Underwear in Stock. An elegant assortment of New Neckties, Good Shirts as low as 50c. Undershirts 40c; Drawers 50c; Collars \$1.00 dozen; Cuffs \$3 a dozen; all else at low prices.

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IBERVILLE.
RECEPTION TO HON. T. T. ALLAIN.
—AND—
ALL FOR GRANT.
—AND—
FIRE—MARRIAGE, ETC.

DEAR LOUISIANIAN:
The people of Iberville, especially the Republicans, being aware of the noble work which the Hon. T. T. Allain has done for the laboring people in the late Legislature, determined upon tendering him a reception on his return to his constituents from his arduous duties.

The leading Republicans met in formal meeting about the first of the month and appointed a committee on arrangements. The committee appointed last Saturday, the 17th inst., as the time and the Court-house at Plaquemine as the place for holding the meeting, and selected the Hon. W. H. Green, of New Orleans, as the orator of the day.

The E. J. Gay reached the wharf at Plaquemine about 9 o'clock a. m. Saturday, amid the booming of cannon and the strains of sweet music, having on board Messrs. Barnes, Woodson, Preston, Gordon and Roxborough, the special committee to receive our representative, and Hon. Wm. H. Green, the "silver-tongued orator," and Hon. T. T. Allain, the Don Cameron of Louisiana.

The procession was immediately formed, and, after parading through the town, proceeded to the Court-house. Here we found over 500 people had assembled, "dressed in their best," and overflowing with enthusiasm.

The meeting was promptly called to order by the Hon. Anthony Coleman, who, after a few introductory remarks, introduced the Hon. Wm. H. Green, the orator of the day, who spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens of Iberville Parish:
A few days ago I was requested to come up here and deliver an address of welcome at an informal reception to be tendered Hon. T. T. Allain, at home, by his fellow-citizens, irrespective of party. In obedience to that request, I am here, and, Mr. Chairman, I am glad to see the toleration of sentiment among the people of this parish as shown by the election of white and colored, Democrat and Republican, to the different offices in the parish. In keeping with this happy condition of things, I trust that the mutual relations of capital and labor will be friendly and harmonious.

Hon. T. T. Allain:
HONORED SIR—To my humble self has been assigned the pleasant duty of expressing in befitting terms the sentiments of your friends, constituents and well-wishers in tendering you a hearty welcome to your home and to their midst.

Sir, you may be assured that every heart here present pronounces on you, "Well done, true and faithful servant; thy stewardship has been satisfactory."

Fellow-citizens, the course of your honored representative has always been that of a watchful sentinel on the ramparts to warn you of danger; in which duty he has been eminently successful. On every measure coming before the House of Representatives affecting the interests of the masses—in educational, civil and political rights—the voice of Mr. Allain has been heard ringing on the side of justice and humanity.

While all due praise should be given the handful of Republican members in the General Assembly for their manly stand in every matter affecting the welfare of their constituents and party, yet to Hon. T. T. Allain, more than to any one member in the house, is due the passage of the act creating a Colored State University. This act has already been signed by the Governor and our colored youth will henceforth have an opportunity to receive a liberal education at the expense of the State.

In the name of our people of both races, among whom you have so efficiently labored to promote harmony and good will, and to render our commonwealth happy, permit me to tender the warmest thanks. By your undaunted courage, intimate acquaintance with parliamentary rules, and courteous bearing, you have succeeded in winning the confidence and respect of the disciplined intelligence of the opposite party in the General Assembly. If you continue in the future as you have done in the past, your public life will be one of the most successful expressions of America's most honored son, General Ulysses S. Grant—"Let us have peace!" But, sir, relax not your efforts to have that peace which will firmly and forever secure to every man, of every color, from every section of our common

country, security of person, liberty and all the other natural rights necessary to a well ordered state; for, sir, liberty of the most complete sort, restrained only by law, is both strength and prosperity in any nation.

Sir, having tasted and enjoyed for these 15 years the sweets of American liberty, no one will be so poor in judgment as to think that it is possible for any class or portion of citizens in Louisiana to curb our race in their rights without doing violence to peace. Like the current of the mighty stream flowing hard by, Liberty and its attendant, peace, cannot fail to render the State fruitful and mighty.

It is almost among the things of the past when narrow-minded politicians can still afflict the welfare of our beloved State by fanning into flaming heat the embers of the late rebellion. The hearty ovations lately tendered ex-President Grant in New Orleans, tell plainly that the future of our State and nation has passed the dangerous bounds which had been made by the passions arising from the civil war. To every intelligent citizen of Louisiana, the value of our industries and agricultural class cannot be overestimated. Were they, from any cause to emigrate from the State, our great staples of rice, sugar and cotton, would remain only as jewels buried in the earth. Such a calamity as any misunderstanding between labor and capital, by which the former would be compelled to leave the State, is, we are satisfied, far from the wish of the thoughtful of our population; and the more especially, sir, with which we are identified, in spite of immense disadvantages in the past, have already made too great strides in material improvement to relinquish their homes unless under a painful compulsion. We hope therefore, sir, agreeably to your policy of peace and good will that both races will strive to revive the faded rose on the cheeks of our fair Louisiana. [Applause and cheers.]

The applause which greeted this gentleman can better be imagined than described. He held the vast assembly spell-bound for over an hour with his eloquent flow of language.

Following him came the hero of the day, the Hon. T. T. Allain.

As for Mr. Blaine, it has been asked, "Is he a colored man?" So ignorant are our people of anybody else running for President outside of Grant.

This don't speak so well for our people, nevertheless it is true. I hope with time and education they may be more acquainted with the friends of our race.

I have quite recently taken a trip to Monroe. The McEnery place, six miles from Monroe on the Bastrop road, is now quite a changed place to what it was when you saw it. It has, I learned, passed into the hands of a Mr. Meyer, of Monroe, who has improved the general appearance of the whole place much. It looks now much more like a town than some places do, to my knowledge, in this country. The houses for the hands are built neatly and laid off with system and white-washed. So well pleased are the hands with the proprietor's effort to make them comfortable that they are calling it Kansas. A big sign is put up on the road and "Kansas" on it in big letters. Below it is another plantation known as Liberia.

The immense number of people who have emigrated to the West, we feel certain, have caused a decrease of cotton and other products here. But to pass along through the cotton-growing sections, and see the people almost like an army of ants, stirring backward and forward in the field would almost impel one to infer that the laborers have increased, instead of decreased.

I see now what is a very good sign for better times. A great spirit is manifested for church building. In every neighborhood, nearly the few farms high for a new church, and what is praiseworthy in this, the white people are among the most liberal contributors, and in most cases the almost sole builders.

Capt. Tibble, of Ouachita parish, a man known to our people as a general thing to be of the most desperate sort of mankind, has erected on his place a magnificent church, and enjoys, to my utter surprise, the almost entire confidence of our people in his section.

I think, with this church movement, penitent and softened hearts will follow. I observe almost daily increasing harmony between our people and the whites, and the dividing line between the Northern white man and the Southern white man is disappearing almost as fast as time can move.

An enthusiastic railroad meeting was held in Bastrop on the 5th inst., in which a most eloquent feeling prevailed toward extending to Northern men an invitation to come into our State and take hold of this enterprise—railroad building.

There are two young boys here who want to come to the city to go to school in the minor branches. Give me some information about where they can get to stay, and about the cost, and so on, and it will be gladly received. As ever, Very faithfully,

ROBERT HENRY JONES.
Bastrop, La., April 9, 1880.

Campaign refrain:
Come then "boom" of every blessing,
Teach my heart (pocket) to sing thy praise.

—Indianapolis Leader.
April 23, 1880.

It is less pain to study and learn in youth than to be ignorant in old age.

MOREHOUSE.
MR. T. DE S. TUCKER:
DEAR SIR—I don't think I place too high a value on the influence of developing business—commercial business among us as a race. Business is a moral education strong in its way as any of the other many agencies which tend to our elevation. By giving our time to business and producing men of capacity in that line, we will compel respect from the whites which can never be had by any other means; besides, commercial intercourse will create among us a healthy and genuine race pride, which is now lacking owing to our general poverty and the consequent lack of respect for each other among a people in such a condition. I know the general excuse with colored men is, when the suggestion is made to them to engage in business, that they have no capital; that they cannot stand competition with white merchants, and yet it is a fact that in slavery times I have known colored men who were successful business men. It's all a notion to say that a man must first have a big capital before he can venture out on the sea of business. What is true among white men is and can be made so among colored men, and that is it is not so much capital as the will and tact based on capital, be it more or less, which makes success. I dislike to drop this interesting subject, but I must drop it.

I cannot close my letter without saying how strong the Grant men are here. Even among some of our best and wealthiest citizens, they are out-spoken and bold in declaring their intention to vote for Grant.

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MISSISSIPPI.
EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:
Old Jupiter Pluvius seems to have hoisted the flood-gates and turned things loose generally. We have been treated to a quarter section of the original deluge, i. e., we have had rain for ten days and nights. Our planters begin to look anxious, as the wet weather throws them behind by causing delay in putting in the crops. Perhaps it would be expecting too much, though, to have another good crop year like last year was, but, if it so happens that the crops are as bountiful and the prices as fair as in 1879, the results will be seen and felt by all, in the prosperity and contentment among producers. So mote it be.

This locality has been struck by an epidemic—whether it is fatal or not is an open question—

A MATRIMONIAL EXPEDIENT.
We have had no less than five weddings within as many days, which, to say the least, "is rapid" for a small community. In this connection let me submit to the thoughtful readers of the LOUISIANIAN a query: Why is it that the ladies never fail to put in an appearance at a wedding? Bless their hearts, they do seem so happy whenever the knot is tied that binds a fellow to furnish board and clothes for one of their sex.

13, 15, 14,
struck the town about a week ago. The experience of other places with this villainous puzzle will describe the effect in Jackson. I have in mind one young man, who, armed with a little red box of cabalistic numbers, has moved them around with desperate energy for about five days, and he had "almost got it" when last heard from.

Our wealthy citizens held a meeting a few days ago for the purpose of getting up a stock company to build a compress. A charter was submitted and other steps taken in furtherance of the enterprise. We are in a good condition to stand a first-class

BUSINESS BOOM.
with Pearl River opened up about 100 miles above Jackson and two little steamers making trips, a narrow-gauge railroad to Natchez now building, a new passenger depot now in progress, a new freight depot and a cotton compress in prospect, it looks as if there was some life in the old land yet. All we need is more planting and less politics; more business and less buncombe in the South, together with charitable treatment to the colored people and we will have a country to be proud of in a short time.

The people of this section obtained a glimpse of GEN. GRANT

upon two occasions. First, as he passed through from New Orleans en route to Vicksburg, and second, when he came back to go to Memphis. Unfortunately for us each time it was at night. Although no arrangements for a regular reception of the hero could be made by the city on account of lack of information as to his time and movements, yet the people tanned out en masse, and awaited for hours the arrival of the trains, and the spontaneous outbursts that greeted each appearance of this GREATEST AMERICAN proved how sincerely the people respect and admire him. I have no doubt he is deeply impressed with the gratitude and devotion of the colored people of the South, as displayed by them in a thousand ways, grotesque, ridiculous, and perhaps rough, yet nevertheless with a hearty sincerity not to be misunderstood. The time draws on apace when the people will be called on to express in convention their will in regard to the Presidential nominee. If the delegation from Mississippi to Chicago casts the vote of Mississippi to suit the Republicans of the State, it will be for "Grant, first, last, and all the time." There is no question about it. Never was such unanimity of sentiment displayed in regard to any candidate. It is simply wonderful.

THE REORGANIZATION
of the Republican party in the State goes on very slowly. Meetings have been held, so far as I can learn, in but four counties, viz: Warren, Hinds, Jefferson, and Natchez. We are blessed (?) with two clubs here in Jackson—one favorable to Grant instructions, the other against, thus giving the ward politicians ample opportunity to work off their surplus gas and chaff each other to their hearts' content. I infer from what has been said and done so far that the "boys" are laying their wires to capture the county convention and secure such delegates to the State Convention as will represent their ideas, as stated above. The effect of such action is similar to that in the fable of the boy stoning the frogs—it's fun for the politicians, but it's death to the party.

MONROE.
Jackson, Miss., April 1880.

Home securities are the safest, always being under your eye.

Not Our Representatives.
That the Northern Republicans thoroughly understand the methods and practices by which a certain class of men in the South propose to enter the National Convention, may be inferred from the following from the New York Times:

There are in the Southern States upward of eight hundred thousand black Republican voters. At a reasonably fair election, these votes would elect at least thirty-seven Republicans to the Electoral College. That such an election can be held, or that the black men will be able to secure the representation to which they are entitled, there is, of course, much doubt. The very fact of their being thus powerless, however, is only an additional argument against the men who are trying by disreputable methods to misrepresent them in the National Republican Convention. No one will question their right to representation in that meeting. They are overwhelmingly in favor of the nomination of Grant, and every delegate from the South who goes to Chicago in the interest of any other candidate may safely be regarded as a servant of designing politicians, not a representative of the black men, who constitute what is left of the Republican party in that section.

Huntsville, Alabama, is a Democratic city, and yet three colored men were chosen for official positions at a recent election held there. An exchange, speaking of the result, says:

Our Democratic friends voted freely for the colored candidates, and it is to Mr. White and his Democratic supporters that the colored people are indebted for this recognition. While it is true that the colored people made the demand, it is equally true that the white people on the White side responded cheerfully. Mr. White repeatedly stated that he wanted the colored men elected if he was defeated, showing what an interest he has in the good name of his city and the elevation of the colored people. He will ever be regarded as the Negro's benefactor, and colored men all over the Union should remember the name of Thomas W. White, the man who dared to run with Negroes and advocate their election; and our beautiful Spring City will ever stand foremost in good feeling between the races.

Not Easy to Beat.
It is said by Mr. Blaine's bureau people that the Democrats favor the nomination of General Grant at Chicago. Evidently, ex-Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, pretty level-headed on national politics, does not share their opinion. In a recent interview, he said:

I disagree with a majority of Democrats in regard to Grant. I regard him not only as a great politician, but the strongest man in the Republican party, and, if nominated, I fear the Democrats might so far underestimate his strength as to make a weak canvass against him. I am for any man but Grant as the Republican nominee, for I would like to have Democratic success assured by the action of the Chicago convention. Mind, I do not say Grant could be elected, but we could beat any other Republican easier than we can him.

The Inter-Ocean hits the ball-eye square in the centre when it says:

The fact that Republicans of doubtful and Democratic States favor Grant is a strong argument in his favor. Those in the doubtful States are to do hard fighting, and they realize the importance of having a leader that will carry States in which Republican minorities are large can afford to.... And encourage their person Warderences. But the Republican States in which there are to be close contests must look a sterner feature of the issue squarely in the face, and their decision, when it is arrived at, is as significant as that of the Republicans in States where the candidate will have a walk-over.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1890.

Entered at the New Orleans Post-office as second class mail matter.

All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 644 CAMP STREET."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the following well known news dealers: Mills—opposite Postoffice, Staud—corner Canal and Exchange Al. E. J. Hollie—Commercial Alley.

AGENTS.

Charles Roxborough, Iberville. George Washington, Assumption. Philip Robinson, Caldwell. J. S. Hinton, Indiana. Wm. H. Ward, Kentucky. S. W. Smith, Richmond. R. W. Fitzhugh, Natchez, Miss. Henry Grimes, Thibodaux. Wm. Ridgley, Concordia. R. F. Cook, Ousachita.

THIS PAPER may be found on the New York. Newspaper Advertising Bureau 10 Spruce St., where advertising contracts may be made for 15 in.

The Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad is the best in the South.

If a Republican is to be nominated for the presidency we Grant that it will be Don mainly through Pennsylvania.

After our State Convention it is probable that loss of work in the Customhouse will call for the reduction of employes.

Customhouse employes are being assessed. The sinews of war must be held in readiness to capture Holland when the time comes.

The Auxiliary Sanitary Association deserve the lasting gratitude of the people of this city for their untiring efforts in maintaining the health of the city.

Our esteemed French cotemporary, "Le Meschacoebe," of St. John Baptiste parish, is quite disgruntled at the kind manner in which Gen. Grant was treated in this city.

We call the attention of parties interested to an advertisement from the Treasury Department, in another column, relative to rations and provisions for the eighth Light House District.

If the people are for Grant, they will know whom they will not elect to Chicago. Let them look at Georgia and Texas, and learn a lesson from the proceedings of the conventions in those States.

A call for a Grant mass meeting in Chicago on the 15th inst., contained over 2,000 names of the best citizens of that city. The meeting was a rouser, and made the anti Grantites quake in their boots.

It is said on the corners that the Customhouse officials are bent on winning this fight in the coming convention. Now, whom in creation will they have to fight at that time—Democrats or Republicans—Republicans, of course.

Last week the *Picayune* requested the Governor to institute vigorous measures for the arrest and punishment of the lynchers of St. Helena parish. Up to this date no letters have been issued for the trial to proceed to the scene of the sale.

The Republican Congressional Committee propose to have a candidate in every district in this State. There is a fighting chance in Louisiana, provided the Republican masses and not the Federal office-holders are allowed to shape the work of the coming campaign.

Why Our Race Should Prefer Grant.

Aside from the fact that Gen. Grant is the most popular candidate in the Republican party for the Presidency, there are many strong reasons why colored men, most of all others, should prefer him for the next President of the country. It is a notorious fact that ever since reconstruction a large class of white Republicans in this section have labored with untiring ingenuity to so hem and wall in the colored people that there can never be any possible understanding between them and the whites of the Democratic party—in other words, with the native white element. In this manner mainly has our race, in addition to the obstinate unwillingness of the Southern Democrats to break through this wall by conciliatory measures, been riveted to the Republican car, and we have been made to do duty too often for men whom we knew to be both unfit and unworthy of our suffrages. By this policy the real race issue has created bad blood, which is now but slowly passing away; by this policy, which repelled any reasonable secessions of native whites into our ranks, the Republican party in the South fell from power. And now that the party hasn't even the incentive of local offices to strive for by the continuance of this suicidal antagonism between the two races, the class of white Republicans above mentioned who find the last vestige of power gone from them, should the old policy be buried with the things that were, is still opposing Gen. Grant by all the slanders and lies imaginable, because the General's nomination and election may lead to the tumbling down of the solid South. In accordance with this narrow, selfish spirit, this small but active unscrupulous element labored diligently to poison the minds of our people against Gen. Grant just previous to his late visit to this city, by telling them that Gen. Grant's nomination would be a Democratic success, and that the liberties of the race which were secured by his sword would be sacrificed to Democratic demand. This bad element of white men and the pitiful number of colored men who may be working in their interest are determined to hold the Southern white people down to all the hates and bitterness they have against our people.

Now, aside from any personal regard for General Grant, either as a distinguished soldier or as a party man; aside from any wish we may have for his political success, we declare that if his election once more to the Presidency can bring our race into closer relations with the whites down here upon the footing of peace, justice and equality before the law, and at the same time break the back-bone of the solid South, it would be a benefit to our race to have him once more at the head of the nation. If the South were to accept and could accept Gen. Grant as the Republican nominee, they could confide in him as one who could be most just to all classes here, irrespective of race. Where is the colored man who would not feel more secure than he now does in his life and property? The world moves. The Southern people see clearly they are doomed to political damnation if they don't fall in with the current of progress; and it is possible that they have concluded to surrender their prejudices against the Negro and the amendments to the great soldier with the same grace, from necessity, as they surrendered the Confederacy to him at Appomattox Court House.

In 1872, with Grant as a candidate and with all the scoundrels, bolters, and Liberals against him, the Republican majority in New York was over 15,000, in Pennsylvania 137,000, in Virginia 1,814, in North Carolina over 24,000. Under his leadership next November these States will all re-arraign themselves in the Republican column, and that's why the LOUISIANIAN favors the nomination of Gen. Grant.

Black East Carroll.

Hon. Cain Sartain has been commissioned by Gov. Wiltz as Sheriff of the parish of East Carroll, thus giving us a black Sheriff, black Clerk of Court, black Representative in the Legislature, all of our Justices of the Peace black, except one, and all the Constables black. Yet "Watchman" says the black people are not satisfied, in this parish with the condition of their political rights, and are on the eve of a revolution. In addition to this, had it not been for the people of Madison, our State Senator would have been black also.

We are Republicans in every sense of the word, but we do not believe in the color line business, nor in such a profusion of Negroes in every office in this parish. Such conduct on the part of the black people is an open invitation to the bulldozers to invade this parish, just as nearly every other parish in the State has been invaded. East Carroll is about the only parish in the State where the rights of the black people have never been interrupted or questioned, and the above is the result.—North Louisiana Republican.

The editor of the paper from which the above is taken claims to be a Republican. To our certain knowledge he has held important offices during the palmy days of Republican rule in the parish where his paper is published. But he is without question one of that class of white Republicans who believe the Negro should be a Republican at all times to vote them or some other of their kind into office. He belongs to that tribe of white Republicans whose souls are seized with violent cramp when a Negro dares to do something more than merely vote some ambitious white Republican into office. The vile proscriptive spirit manifested by the editor of this North Louisiana Republican is just the kind that began the murderous system of bulldozing which has obtained in this State. White Republicans, so-called, became mad at their black allies for wanting office and being elected to it. They subjected our people to all sorts of devilish persecutions within the party, by humiliating, slandering and pushing the intelligent of our race, wherever they could do it, to the rear, to build up their own political fortunes on the ignorance and credulity of the unsuspecting masses. Seeing the success of this hypocritical class of white Republicans in their crusade against the black voter, the Democratic party was not slow to learn the lesson of bulldozing, by which it has effectually silenced our votes. The parish of East Carroll is overwhelmingly Republican and colored. Cain Sartain is commissioned Sheriff by the Governor because he was elected as such. The editor of the Republican raises his war whoop against Sartain and other colored men in office in the parish, and tells them that if so many Negroes in that locality persist in holding office, the parish will not be saved from bulldozing, soon or late! Shades of consistency, shelter us from the burning logic of this quill-driving Republican! If it be "color line" for black men in a parish where they predominate in numbers to elect black men to office, what are we to say about the States where white Republicans are in the majority and elect only white men to office, and even to conventions, without having a single colored Republican? There is, of course, no "color line" business in our State government of today which is pure white from the head to the tail of it. Oh, no, it just happened so! But on what foundation in reason would this editor stand to claim Carroll as a Republican parish if it were not for the Negro vote? Where, for that matter, would there be any Republican party in Louisiana worth talking about, much more worth struggling for, if it were not for the sturdy, unflinching black voters? If this editor has not long before now debauched consistency and seared his conscience, then he is, by mistake, in the Republican instead of being in the Democratic party.

That high-priced and stingy road—the N. O. & M.—will soon pass into other hands. Fare between this city and Mobile will be reduced to five dollars.

A Just Bill.

Senator Bruce has made a move in the right direction. On the 12th inst. he introduced a bill in the U. S. Senate to reimburse the depositors in the Freedmen's Bank.

This is one of the acts of an outraged people who demand command the ready assent of both houses of Congress. As the representative of the millions of Southern colored people who have been the main losers by the Freedmen's Bank swindle, Mr. Bruce has, by the introduction of this act, shown himself a live and efficient champion of their rights. This act, which is but a piece of simple justice, should be all the more readily passed, because the failure of the Freedmen's Bank was as much the result of loose legislation as it was the outcome of questionable honesty on the part of some of the officers of the concern. So long as the original charter, signed by Mr. Lincoln remained, the bank was not only perfectly safe but prosperous. Not content with letting well enough alone, our congressional great men pulled the charter to pieces, reconstructed it so loosely that all sorts of jobbery and thieving could be practiced under it.

From that time, this prosperous institution and powerful financial educator of the Negro race began to decline.

Shrewd depositors saw its weakness, and hastened to withdraw their money; but the confiding, illiterate, toiling colored masses, regarding the bank in some sort a government institution, continued the deposit of their hard earnings and were ruthlessly robbed. In view of these facts, the introduction of this bill is both just and proper, and we opine both parties in Congress will not stand on the order of its passage but pass it at once.

Why they Prefer Hancock.

The Democrats of the State have met and elected their delegates to Cincinnati. They have spoken clearly as to their choice, and though the delegation is unimpaired, it is practically committed to the dashing soldier, Hancock. Since the war, Southern Democrats have not had much of a liking for distinguished officers who wore the blue during our late national misunderstanding. It has been their delight to honor those who wore the gray, and to such an extent that the "Rebel Brigadiers" in Congress have passed into political parlance of the day. The cause, therefore, must be urgent and wise, both in policy and point of fact when Louisiana, if our memory serves us right, as the first of the Southern States, opens the ball for a Federal soldier as the Southern Democratic choice for the Presidency. The South has tried civil wars ever since the close of the war, to regain the government. Pitted against Grant in '68 Seymour, was beaten. In '72 the Democrats ate crow, and a rotten one at that, in their life-long enemy, Greeley, and were again disastrously beaten. They tried Tilden against a weak Republican, in '76, and were once more laid out in their little bed. Tired and disgusted with civilians who have steadily led them only to be slaughtered, they have concluded to try a soldier this time and thus steal a march to power in the prestige which this man acquired while fighting the South. On the principle that a change in the kind of candidate may bring them top up, and cannot possibly bring them any more to grief than they have been in the past, the South is rallying around Gen. Hancock as a *dernier resort* to bring them out of their long wandering in the political wilderness. Moreover they have been impelled to this step from a settled conviction that Gen. Grant, the foremost Captain of our times, is to be the Republican nominee. They have been twice so badly beaten with civilians against Grant they are unwilling to renew the experiment. Hancock the Federal soldier is a creature of necessity to Southern hopes of success in the fight of this year. Gen. Hancock

is not without strong and commanding traits as a presidential candidate. We have few civilians out of whom the Republicans could make a choice and find the General an easy victim. The duty therefore of Republicans is very plain. Some distinguished Senator has remarked in reference to this year's contest that this is the soldier's year. Both sense and the novelty of the thing suggest that the two parties have soldier against soldier, and let their respective personal popularity decide the fight. Grant's reputation is established; his popularity is unbounded. If Gen. Hancock can beat him he will prove himself to be worthy of the elevated position of the President of this great country.

Still Another.

In the *Richland Beacon* of a recent date, we find the following:

On Wednesday night last Harry Glover (colored) was killed by Mr. J. W. Simms, at the residence of the latter in this place, under the following circumstances: It seems that Harry Glover, who claimed as a wife Mr. Simms' cook, entered the house under the influence of liquor, cursing in a boisterous manner. Mr. Simms repeatedly ordered him to leave, which he refused to do, but continued to curse, and finally advanced upon Mr. Simms with a knife; Mrs. Simms got between them, and the cook, assisted by two colored men, who had been attracted to the place by Harry's cursing, succeeded in getting him into the back yard; when, by threats, he induced them to turn him loose, and he again returned towards Mr. Simms, who, standing in his door, repeatedly warned him not to come to him, and when in about eight or ten steps of him, Mr. Simms fired two shots at him, both taking effect—one near the left groin, the other in the stomach, a little left of the centre. He died early Thursday morning. The above facts are condensed from the evidence given at the inquest held by W. P. Mangham, J. P., acting coroner, and a jury. For some reason, the jury did not render an opinion to that effect, but it is generally considered a case of excusable homicide.

We probably should state that Harry did not make his home at Mr. Simms', but on a farm in the country, and had no business on the premises.

The circumstances attending this murder, as narrated by the *Beacon*, leave no room for us to doubt that it was deliberate and cold-blooded, and was committed because the offender, being a white man, felt that he could kill a Negro with impunity. The *Beacon* man evidently is of the same opinion, and hence he is surprised to find the jury did not render an opinion that it was "a case of excusable homicide." That the *Beacon* and persons of its way of thinking will attempt to create sympathy for the murderer and save his neck from the halter, is quite evident from the temper of its comments, but we trust the law officers of the parish and its law-abiding and justice-loving citizens will see to it that he does not escape the fate he so richly deserves for his great crime, unless he can make a better defense when placed on trial than he has before the coroner's inquest.

Virginia and Georgia.

As we write the Republican State conventions of the two States named at the head of this article are in session. Enough is known even at this distance to warrant the conclusion that in Virginia the will of the Republican masses will be respected, and a solid Grant delegation be sent to Chicago. But in Georgia it seems the evil and corrupt practices inaugurated in nearly every Southern State where the colored voters at one time had a controlling influence, have been brought into requisition to defeat the well known wishes of a very large majority of the Republicans of that State, in the choice of delegates to the National Convention.

The description given by the press dispatches of the disgraceful scenes attending the preliminary organization leaves no doubt in our mind that the Grant men in that convention—who represent all there is of the Republican party in Georgia—have been cheated and bullied out of the temporary and

permanent organization, and are to be still further outraged and swindled in the selection of the delegation to the National Convention, if they continue to submit to the arbitrary and insolent conduct of the fraudulent chairman of the convention. The conduct of the Blaineites in Georgia is a slight improvement on their conduct in Texas, in that it is bold and unscrupulous, and shows their contempt for the colored constituents that created and is behind the convention. They reason, and not without cause, that the poor Negro has submitted for centuries to all manner of outrages and wrongs will not dare, at this late day, to resent in Georgia the small matter of being cheated out of his right to be represented at Chicago by men who will respect his wishes. But the villainy has not yet been consummated, and it is possible the colored men of Georgia may, for once throw off their slavish subservience, assert their "manhood" and take what justly belongs to them in the matter of representation to the National Convention.

A Cause for Bitterness.

The *Inter-Ocean* has always had, in common with its Republican friends generally, a most enthusiastic admiration for James G. Blaine.

There was no person, aside from General Grant, that it could have supported for the nomination next June with more spirit or heartiness. There is one trait of Mr. Blaine's character that has been spoken of freely and frequently, but which we have not regarded as a serious objection, and that is his arbitrary and dictatorial spirit, which now and then takes on the phase of downright arrogance. This trait has been rather pleasant to contemplate when the brigadiers of the House have needed bullying, but it is not so pleasant when Mr. Blaine assumes to play the game with his own friends. In short, they won't be bullied, and it would have been well to have thought of that possibility weeks ago.

When Mr. Blaine came forward as a candidate no one hesitated in saying that his own State ought to give him a unanimous vote. When Sherman became a candidate the Grant men conceded at once that he should have the compliment of a vote from his own State. But Mr. Blaine and his friends, with thirty-six other States to squabble over, undertook to invade Ohio and subject Mr. Sherman to humiliation and discomfiture by dividing his own delegation.

Having, as they thought, succeeded there, they became emboldened, and concluded to add Illinois to their list.

Now, we have a few words to say regarding this point. And, to begin with, the course pursued by Mr. Blaine and his friends, in Ohio and Illinois, is the one thing that insures his defeat in the convention beyond a peradventure.

The people like and anxiety under certain circumstances, but they do not like a puffed-up assurance that regards the almighty "I" of more consequence than all the "yous" in Christendom.

Mr. Fitzhugh swore he was "a bigger man than old Grant," but he was forced to acknowledge that he had been misled a short time after making the boast.

The sensible public look upon the matter in this light:

John Sherman is an old, an able, and a faithful leader of the party. His success as a financial manager has certainly made him one of the most prominent statesmen of this period. Whether his scheme of finance is the wise one is not a question to consider now. The point is that, from the standpoint of his school, he is the foremost man in this country, and perhaps in the world. Certain it is that he has succeeded in placing this nation among the very first on the globe as regards its financial credit and standing. This is something. We may say it is a good deal to accomplish; and it is not pleasant, even to those members of the party who do not favor him as a Presidential candidate, to see him treated with lofty disdain and supreme contempt by a man who can point to no practical achievement in legislation that proves him the peer even of the man he despises.

But this business of "great I and little you" does not, as we have said, stop with Sherman and Ohio; it assumes also a most marked disdain for Gen. Grant, whose personal history has become a necessary part of the history of the nation.

No one need speak of Grant to recount his services. The world knows his record by heart. Illinois, upon whom he has conferred so much distinction, loves and venerates him. It would sink into contempt were it to so far forget

itself as to join hands with any man—we do not care what his gifts—to humiliate and humble the battle-scarred hero who gave life to the country in its direst extremity. It will not do this. We have no fear of that. But it is an insult to Illinoisans and a reproach upon our good name that such a possibility is debated and canvassed.

The machine which is trying to accomplish this work is active, tireless, shameless. Working with desperation, it here and there corrupts the popular sentiment, and leads conventions into foolish antagonism to Gen. Grant. But the great heart of the people is right, and that great heart will speak within the next ten days, and speak decisively. Let this be marked: Illinois will cast its vote as honor, gratitude, and State pride demand—for Ulysses S. Grant.—Inter-Ocean.

Ohio has effectually pricked the bubble and exposed the inflated strength of Mr. Blaine, manufactured by his Washington bureau, by the unanimous election of a Sherman delegation in nearly every district in the State. In the Columbus district, where Gen. Beatty, the great Ohio Blaine boomer, boasted he would carry the county for Blaine, Sherman delegates are elected by an almost unanimous vote, and in his own ward Beatty is beaten three to one. The bureau does the figuring but the people elect the delegates.

Hon. Robt. B. Elliott, of South Carolina, the ablest man of color in that State, was unmercifully laid out for the State Convention in his ward at Columbia. By the by, it may not be amiss by way of explanation, to say that Mr. Elliott is a Federal office holder, and of course opposed to Grant. Nothing, perhaps, but the misfortune, of wearing the Federal livery and the necessary opposition to Grant, could have induced his constituents to ignore his commanding abilities in the selection of delegates to the convention.

If the colored voters have a large majority in a parish and elect a fair proportion of the officers, it is alleged that they have drawn the color-line. But the white voters elect or take all of the offices in the State government and more than four-fifths of the parishes, and no body says color-line once. Consistency thou art a jewel!

The Whittaker investigation is dragging its slow length. There is, to all appearance, a shying off to the truth, which would seem to indicate that truth is not perhaps the thing being sought to be brought to light. Having determined to withhold any comments until the close of the investigation, we trust that the whole inquiry may soon terminate.

Gen. Grant is quietly resting at home. The next card of his slanderers will be that he is now engaged in perfecting the means by which he is to assume the long-talked-of Imperial Crown.

The Kellogg case, which has long hung like a funeral pall over the fortunes of the Democratic party, will perhaps soon be settled. When that is the case, look out for heads in the Customhouse.

If the blare of trumpets, the din of noisy henchmen, and a catching array of figures can settle matters beforehand, then Mr. Blaine is already nominated at Chicago.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS AND PROVISIONS.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT, at New Orleans, La., April 20, 1890.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, on Monday, the 4th day of May, 1890, for Rations and Provisions for Vessels and Stations in this District for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1891.

Forms of proposal and printed specifications giving full particulars as to the articles required, the quantity and quality, the terms of delivery and payment, can be obtained at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids and to waive any defects.

A. S. BARBER, Commander U. S. N., Light-House Inspector.

BOARDING HOUSE

No. 27 Villere St.

(Cor. Customhouse St.)

J. H. PERKINS, Prop'r.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1880.

Matinees seem to be great luxuries for some people.

The weather just now, like an old maid, is very whimsical.

Somer has gone and returned. How does Ayoyelles stand?

Ellis, the reliable news dealer, is still at his old stand, opposite the post-office.

The boulevard denotes that spring goods are all the rage and our merchants are busy.

Our orange and fig trees don't promise much fruit this year. What will the boys do?

Don't forget the coronation of the May Queen, at Exposition Hall. It will be worth seeing.

Hollie, in Commercial Place, keeps always on hand the latest newspapers and periodicals.

Leaves of absence are now in order, and employees are off to the parades. What does this mean?

O, that presidential chair!

"Thou art so near, And yet so far."—J. G. B.

That silent man on horseback! Look how he passes everything on the track. That's the way to win.

St. Charles street was ablaze on Wednesday morning, but our plucky firemen were equal to the emergency.

Is it Sherman or Blaine, or both? From the signs of the times, it is hard to tell which; but we'd like to know.

The Pontchartrain railroad is about to pass into other hands. We trust it will have modern life infused into its management.

If you want to see progress, just go to the Spanish Fort, and the New Orleans is rising.

The New Orleans Foundry is a mammoth establishment and bids fair to rival the great institutions of the North and West.

This is spring, and mama had better keep an eye on that last spool of thread, or Willie and his kite will be at the end of it.

The Governor's veto of the new city charter pleases the city fathers very much, but the Democratic politicians are not happy.

From the projected completion of three railways, and the establishment of manufactures, the future of New Orleans is very hopeful.

Blaine got left in Ohio and now he has Pennsylvania and Illinois on the brain. No good: bulldozing won't do, not even in this west.

Hart, the colored pedestrian, has recently won all the laurels. Civil rights are marching on—in cosmo-politician New York, at least.

From the appearance of the fruit stands, one would think himself in the tropics—mangoes, pines, etc., by the hundreds. Yum, yum, yum.

Our country friends will find it to their interest to consult our enterprising young merchant, T. B. Stamps, before purchasing their supplies.

Staub, corner Canal and Exchange Alley, takes pleasure in waiting on his customers in person. If you desire reading matter give him a call.

The new ferry in connection with the Morgan and Texas railroad shows that New Orleans is on the march, and that the era of progress is dawning.

Sweet-scented May will soon be here, and the frisky picnic season will be on hand to vex the patience of mama and empty the pockets of papa.

A fearful and lamentable accident happened at the State House Tuesday morning. The State Engineer fell from the roof and died from the effect.

The election for delegates to the Republican State Convention from the 17 wards of this city will take place May 13, 1880. See call in another column.

Crevassees are becoming numerous, and our planters are in danger. Give us a Republican Congress and we'll give you internal improvements and good levees.

The blackberry and strawberry brigades are fighting for supremacy. Just better berry the whole proceedings and go on with your—

"Berries fresh and fine, Just from the vine."

A strawberry festival, for the benefit of the widow of John White, will be given Thursday evening, April 29, 1880, at the Union Benevolent Hall, on First, between St. Patrick and Delvid streets. Admission, only 10 cents. Don't fail to attend and thereby "help the widow."

New Orleans has had a rare treat. The world renowned revivalists, Moody and Sankey, entertained overwhelming audiences Saturday night, Sunday and Monday. Mr. Moody's unique appeals are very impressive; Mr. Sankey's songs are almost immortal.

La Creole Lodge, G. U. O. of O. F., at its next meeting, will be favored with a French translation of the ritual by our able young friend, Deodun, which will facilitate our French brothers greatly in their work. Too much praise cannot be given to the translator for this grand literary effort.

Personals.

Col. J. M. G. Parker, we learn, has left the city, perhaps for the East.

Mr. Job Ruth, of Texas, was in the city yesterday. He favors Grant.

Our friend Boyd has joined the army of saints. Boys, follow his example.

Our Chester is with us, but his better half still lingers. It will be a hard job to hold him.

Dr. Garnett, of New York city, lately met with a serious accident. He has our sincere sympathy.

Mrs. S. T. Wilcox was among the invited guests at a late grand reception given by the Governor of California.

Henry Brown, Esq., for some years a prominent and successful colored lawyer of Texas parish, died lately at Vicksburg, Miss.

We are glad to note that our worthy friend, Rev. J. M. Vance, is fast recovering from his protracted and painful illness.

Our friend Sneed is off for fifteen days attending to county and State conventions. If you aren't a boomer, old boy, you'd better quit.

Hon. B. K. Bruce is on a visit to his constituents at Jackson, Miss., and was the recipient of a complimentary serenade on his arrival there.

Rev. J. Harvey Jones reports that Shreveport is a broad field for religious improvement, and he intends putting in a good year's work.

Green, the irrepressible, delivered the oration in honor of our friend Don, at Plaquemine. He has resumed his duties in the Marble Hall.

Mr. C. W. Vance, who has been on a visit to his father, has returned to his post as teacher in Carroll parish. Better than politics, Charles.

Capt. R. T. Wheeler, the old and reliable claim agent, has invested in a fine piece of property in the suburbs of the fourth ward. Well done, Captain.

Mr. Geo. D. Geddes, one of the Marshals of the day in the Longshoremen's parade, last Saturday, with a painful accident in the fracturing of his arm. He is on the mend.

The North Louisiana Republican endorses Mr. T. J. Galbreth as probably the most competent man in Carroll parish for the clerk's department of that parish; and it is no flattery, as he richly deserves the compliment.

Hon. J. M. Gillespie, of Texas, candidate on the Republican ticket at our last election for State officers, passed through the city on his way home, took a visit to New York, during the week. He is a stalwart Grant man.

Sheriff Bougeois, of St. James, is complimented by Gov. Wills for the part he has taken in suppressing the rioters of St. James. Will His Excellency have occasion to compliment the white sheriff of St. Helena parish for his lack of opposition to the murderers of Jake Tucker?

Our worthy and esteemed young friend, Lucius Como, of St. James parish, took into himself a "rip" recently at the residence of Mr. Jackson, on Malpome street. Accompanied by his bride, he left for home on the steamer Gay yesterday evening. May the shades of sorrow and adversity ever be a stranger to the happy couple.

Mr. and Mrs. Cassius Thornton gave a very pleasant and enjoyable social reception at their handsome and comfortable residence last Thursday evening. Music, singing, dancing and eating were indulged in to their hearts' content, by the guests, and it is safe to say that, when "time" admonished the company to separate, it was done reluctantly with the inward wish, on the part of all, that they might soon have the pleasure of another such evening. Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Feyerweather, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Simms, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. Sebold, the Mrs. J. Ross Stewart, Pinchback, Shumate and Kelly, and Misses Cottrell, Johnson, Shumate, and Simms, Messrs. Cottrell, Duncan Williams, and others, made up the company. The Louisiana was represented by its proprietor who wishes the host and hostess, and their friends, "many returns of the same."

St. Philip's Church was a delightful scene Sunday evening last. Never before did the sacred edifice present such a gala appearance. The chancel was beautifully adorned with evergreens and bedecked with a profusion of lovely flowers, all in strict keeping with the sacred and impressive confirmation service to be performed. The candidates, comprising about ten ladies and the same number of gentlemen, lent a charming picture on this solemn occasion. The ladies were beautifully attired in white, typical of the holy union they were about to receive; the gentlemen were neatly dressed in black suits which made the contrast beautiful indeed. Bishop Gallagher performed the ceremonies with an earnestness and holy fervor that will long be remembered by those who witnessed the imposing ceremony. The singing was beautifully rendered, and especially the grand old Ze Deum which never fails to waft the soul heavenward. St. Philip, and its zealous rector, seem destined to perform a great work among our people.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

Republican Parish Committee.

The Republican parish city committee held its regular meeting Thursday evening, at Violet Hall, C. H. Bibb, President, presiding. Mr. O. H. Fernandez, Secretary, called the roll; a quorum being present, the usual routine business was transacted.

A communication from the sixth ward, announcing the reorganization of the sixth ward central club, and the election of Wm. Randolph as President, A. G. Cretien, Secretary, and Jules Fricks, delegate to city and parish committee, was received and ordered filed. Mr. Fricks took his seat in the committee.

The sub-executive committee requested authority to convene the Presidents and Secretaries of Central Clubs for consultation as to the mode of carrying out the primary elections, and such other business as may be necessary to insure a free expression of the will of the party.

To fill vacancies, L. W. Archer was elected Assistant Secretary and O. Triay Corresponding Secretary.

A resolution to petition Congress to equalize salaries of Federal employees at this port with that of other ports of entry was adopted, and the following committee appointed to carry out the objects of the same: F. A. Johnson, Chairman; W. H. Green, A. A. Maurice, S. Alcorn, S. S. Decker.

The following named were appointed as a finance committee: J. Fabacher, Chairman; J. M. G. Parker, C. R. Gordon, A. Dejoie, Jules Fricks, J. A. Johnson, Oscar Allen.

After the transaction of routine business the committee adjourned until Thursday night.

The chief attraction left in New Orleans for the employees of Walker, Press Brick & Co., is to hug lamp posts and review the notices on matinee days, on Canal street.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A National Convention of the Republican party will meet at Chicago on Wednesday, the 22nd day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice President at the next election. Republicans, and all who will co-operate with them in supporting the nominees of the party, are invited to choose two delegates from each Congressional district, four at large from each State, two from each Territory and two from the District of Columbia, to represent them in the Convention.

J. D. CAMERON, Chairman.

John P. Jones, Secretary.

John P. Jones, Secretary.

John P. Jones, Secretary.

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John P. Jones, Secretary.

John P. Jones, Secretary.

John P. Jones, Secretary.

ROOMS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

New Orleans, March 18, 1880.

WHEREAS, The National Republican Convention for the nomination of a President and Vice President of the United States will be held in the city of Chicago on Tuesday, June 2, 1880, therefore be it

Resolved, That a Convention of the Republican party of the State of Louisiana, be and is hereby called to meet in the city of New Orleans, on Monday, May 24, 1880, for the purpose of selecting delegates and alternates to the National Republican Convention.

Resolved, That the President of this Committee issue forthwith a call for a State Convention to meet in the city of New Orleans, on the said Twenty-fourth day of May, 1880, for the purpose of selecting delegates, as stated, to the National Republican Convention.

Resolved, That the said Convention shall have full power to determine the mode of selecting Presidential Electors.

Resolved, That the several parishes, and wards of New Orleans, will be entitled to the number of delegates as follows:

PARISHES. DELEGATES.

Assumption 4

Avoynes 4

Baton Rouge, East 5

Baton Rouge, West 2

Bossier 1

Caddo 5

Calcasieu 1

Caldwell 1

Cameron 1

Carroll, East 5

Carroll, West 1

Catahoula 2

Claborn 1

Concordia 5

De Soto 2

Feliciana, East 3

Feliciana, West 3

Franklin, West 1

Grant 1

Iberia 3

Iberville 5

Jackson 1

Jefferson 3

Lafayette 1

Lafourche 4

Livingston 1

Lincoln 1

Madison 5

Morehouse 2

Natchitoches 4

Onatche 3

Plaquemine 5

Pointe Coupee 4

Rapides 4

Red River 2

Sabine 1

St. Bernard 1

St. Charles 3

St. Helena 1

St. James 4

St. John 3

St. Landry 5

St. Martin 2

St. Mary 5

St. Tammany 1

Tangipahoa 1

Tensas 6

Terrebonne 1

Union 1

Vermillion 1

Verdon 1

Washington 1

Webster 1

Wind 1

Orleans, first ward 3

second ward 3

third ward 5

fourth ward 3

fifth ward 3

sixth ward 2

seventh ward 2

eighth ward 2

ninth ward 2

tenth ward 2

eleventh ward 2

twelfth ward 1

thirteenth ward 1

fourteenth ward 1

fifteenth ward 1

sixteenth ward 1

seventeenth ward 1

Total 185

Resolved, That the several Parish Committees be and they are hereby authorized and directed to call an election of delegates and furnish them with proper credentials, certified by the Presidents and Secretaries of their respective committees, copies of such credentials to be forwarded to the President of the State Central Executive Committee at New Orleans.

A. J. DUMONT, President Republican State Central Committee.

Official: Wm. VIGORS, Recording Secretary.

People's House, Cor. First and Dryades streets.

SPACIOUS SALOON, With the finest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, and

ICE COLD LAGER BEER.

LAWSON & WILSON, Proprietors

feb6 NEW ORLEANS.

Rooms City and Parish Committee Republican Party.

New Orleans, April 15, 1880.

At the regular meeting of the above named committee, held this day, at its hall, the following was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The State Central Committee has officially notified this committee, through communication of Wm. Vigers, Secretary, dated April 5th, 1880, of the call, dated March 18th, for an election of delegates to a State Convention, to meet in the city of New Orleans on the 24th day of May, 1880, to select delegates to the National Convention, to meet in Chicago June 2nd, 1880, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Presidents of the Central Clubs, Ward Committees, and the Republican voters in general, throughout the city and parish of Orleans, are hereby informed that in order that a free and fair expression of the people be had in the choice of delegates to said State Convention, we the City and Parish Committee of the Republican party of this parish, in obedience to the notice and call of the State Central Committee, do hereby issue this our call to the Republicans of this parish, for an election of delegates and alternates, to be held on

Thursday, May 13th, 1880, between the hours of 6 p. m. and 9 a. m. of said day and date, under such rules as may be determined by the Republicans in their respective Wards.

Resolved, That in accordance with the call of the State Committee, March 20, 1880, there shall also be elected on the same day and date, delegates and alternates from the several Wards comprising the 1st and 2d Congressional Districts, to the District Conventions of said Districts for the purpose of nominating Representatives to Congress.

Resolved, That the credentials of duly elected delegates, signed and attested by the proper officers shall be forwarded to the President of this Committee on or before the 15th day of May, 1880.

The apportionment for delegates and alternates to the State Convention shall be as follows:

Parish of Orleans—

First Ward 3

Second Ward 3

Third Ward 5

Fourth Ward 2

Fifth Ward 3

Sixth Ward 2

Seventh Ward 4

Eighth Ward 2

Ninth Ward 2

Tenth Ward 2

Eleventh Ward 2

Twelfth Ward 1

Thirteenth Ward 1

Fourteenth Ward 1

Fifteenth Ward 1

Sixteenth Ward 1

Seventeenth Ward 1

Parish of Orleans—

First Ward 3

Second " 3

Third " 5

Fourth " 2

Fifth " 3

Sixth " 2

Seventh " 4

Eighth " 2

Ninth " 2

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1880.

What is the Use of Colored Papers?

BY IVANHOE.

What is the use of having a colored paper? This is a question frequently asked by persons of apparently great intelligence. A little reflection upon their part, a little observation of surrounding circumstances would furnish a startling and alarming answer to this too often sneering interrogatory. They would not only be convinced that it is of some use to have colored papers, but as things now exist, it is imperatively necessary to have them.

The Press is the great school-house of the nation, in which more people are educated in good or bad ideas, principles, and prejudices, than, perhaps, by all other means combined. Each particular journal may be called a teacher, instructing a certain section of the country. If this instructor has been raised up with the idea that certain classes of his scholars are inferior to certain classes; if, furthermore, this instructor not only thinks so, but goes so far as to tell these classes, day after day, that they are inferior, that they are not suited for the higher conditions of life, it is plain to the commonest understanding, patent to the dull-est comprehension, that the scholars thus taught will have but a poor opinion of themselves. If, to drop the figure, our people read, day after day, papers that vaunt of the superiority of the white people and the inferiority of the colored; if day after day our young people are taught that they have small souls and small minds, and with the best opportunity will produce the meanest results, what can be expected but that their sensibilities will be blunted, their aspirations destroyed, and their pride of race blighted forever.

I pick up an average white journal and sit down for an hour's reading. I find by this journal that I am not competent to sit on a jury; that it was criminal to free me, and diabolical to give me the rights of a citizen; that I am naturally depraved, and hopelessly imbecile, and that I am a curse to the country. I am further told that this is a white man's country, peculiarly set apart by Divine Providence for him to rule, and that he intends to rule every foot of it.

After reading this, and much more of the same sort for years, you may conceive what a fine opinion I must have of myself. These are a few of the reasons that ought to cause every colored family in the country to have a paper edited by colored men in the hands of their children and themselves.

What our people want, therefore, is a paper to counteract the foul poisons that these prejudicial sentiments breathe through their moral and intellectual being. They want a press that will recognize their manhood and womanhood, and bid them God speed in the race of life. They want a paper that will point, not back to the Egypt from whence they came, but forward, to the future, toward which they are traveling.

And lastly: They want a press, which, when it is necessary to show them through what a long and dreary wilderness of slavery their fathers came, will always strive to impress upon their minds the grand truth that in the production of this country's greatness the plowshare of the Negro has done as much as the sword of the white man.

The readiness with which people jumped to the conclusion that the injuries sustained by Whitaker, the colored cadet at West Point, were inflicted by himself, seemed to indicate the strong prejudice formerly existing among the whites generally against the colored race.

—New York Sun.

That was a pleasant reference that Storrs made Thursday night to the men who are now fighting in the ranks of the Republican party. Said he:

I look with pride on all that the Republican party has done for the cause of human freedom and human happiness. I see it now hard pressed, struggling with difficulties, but still fighting the good fight. At its head I see men who have inherited the spirit and the virtues, as well as the blood, of the old champions and martyrs of freedom. I see presiding here to-night the only living son and descendant of Abraham Lincoln, whose name and whose memory are enshrined in every patriotic heart. I see here to-night the son of the great patriot statesman, Stephen A. Douglass, who, when treason raised its hands, cast partly to the winds, stood like a rock for the Union, and died, with patriotic words on his lips.

The long continued applause which greeted this allusion showed what a firm hold those great names have upon the people of Chicago. —Inter-Ocean.

Information Wanted.

A gentleman by the name of Joseph Phillips, residing in Grantville, Nevada, is very anxious to learn of the whereabouts of his relatives. In order that they may be identified, we are requested to state that he belonged to a Mr. Scott, of this city, who owned a plantation about 25 miles above Baton Rouge, and was sold in company with four cousins in 1850 or 1851. He was purchased by a Mr. Blancha, a dentist, No. 104 Royal street. After that he was sold to a negro trader named Hatch, who, in turn, sold him to a Mr. Faulkney, of Texas. When with his first owner he went by the name of Valance Scott. When with the dentist, Joseph Blancha.

His father's name was Baptiste Phillips; his mother is dead; he left in this city an aunt named Fanny, and two cousins, Matilda and Chloe. Any information furnished the LOUISIANIAN concerning these people will be thankfully received.

CENTRAL WARD CLUBS.

First Ward—W. S. Wilson, President; Secretary.
Second Ward—C. F. Gaudin, President; R. C. Cammack, Secretary.
Third Ward—Charles H. Cripps, President; Fred R. Hyde, Secretary.
Fourth Ward—John Jones, President; Fred Lawson, Secretary.
Fifth Ward—O. P. Fernandez, President; Manuel Camp, Secretary.
Sixth Ward—P. P. Albert, President; Charles Muller, Secretary.
Seventh Ward—J. A. Rockett, President; E. A. Robertson, Secretary.
Eighth Ward—Joseph Sarafeld, President; L. McClean, Secretary.
Ninth Ward—Ed Williams, President; John H. Landry, Secretary.
Tenth Ward—Harrison Richardson, President; G. H. Walker, Secretary.
Eleventh Ward—H. Powell, President; Secretary.
Twelfth Ward—David Mason, President; Howard Wilson, Secretary.
Thirteenth Ward—R. Hawkins, President; Secretary.
Fourteenth Ward—Aaron Smith, President; H. Raphael, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN PARISH COMMITTEE

First Ward—T. W. Wickham.
Second Ward—David Wilson, J. F. Thomas.
Third Ward—George P. Nelson, John Lewis, Lewis Smith.
Fourth Ward—R. T. Wheeler.
Fifth Ward—C. H. Bergeron, H. T. Jean.
Sixth Ward—W. H. Green, R. Reid.
Seventh Ward—A. A. Maurice.
Eighth Ward—A. Butler, George Washington.
Ninth Ward—S. S. Decker, C. H. Bibb.
Tenth Ward—Chas. R. Gordon, G. Williams.
Eleventh Ward—Seymore Alcorn.
Twelfth Ward—H. Powell.
Thirteenth Ward—H. Wilson.
Fourteenth Ward—John T. Claiborne.
Fifteenth Ward—H. Raphael.
Sixteenth Ward—Chas. H. Bibb, President.
Seventeenth Ward—O. P. Fernandez, Sec'y.
Eighteenth Ward—J. F. Bacher, Cot. Sec'y.

THIS PAPER may be found on the 2d floor at Geo. P. Bowler & Co's, 10 Spruce St., NEW YORK.

THAT COMMITTEE (1)

FEDERAL OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES.

A. S. Badger, Collector of Port.
T. C. Anderson, Special Dep't Collector.
A. J. Dumont, Deputy Collector.
J. D. Kennedy, Clerk Customhouse.
W. G. Brown, " "
Paul Trevigne, " "
A. Bertonneau, " "
W. H. Dinsmore, " "
Joseph H. Laniel, Inspector.
C. F. Gaudin, " "
W. H. Green, " "
W. F. Loan, " "
Jacob Gray, " "
J. G. Lewis, " "
W. J. De Lacy, " "
E. C. Antoine, Night Inspector.
N. B. Hutton, " "
R. B. Johnson, " "
A. E. Milon, " "
Charles Bibb, " "
J. S. Davidson, " "
R. O. Hebert, Warehouse Department.
G. C. Antoine, Storekeeper.
P. O'Leary, Storekeeper.
C. W. Keating, Gauger.
L. J. Souer, Appraiser.
R. F. Guichard, Examiner.
L. D. Hubbard, Laborer.
George Swayze, " "
Parker Lovins, " "
O. P. Fernandez, " "
W. H. Blunt, " "
A. J. Smith, " "
G. Y. Kelo, " "
J. B. Wands, Deputy Weigher.
James Lewis, Naval Officer.
H. G. Nichols, Janitor.
Wm. Marvel, Night Watchman (proxy held by L. M. Kenner, Deputy Naval Officer).

MORRIS MARKS, Collector Int. Revenue.
J. De Gray, Dep't Col. Int. Revenue.
H. C. Ashwood, Gauger.
A. Dejoie, " "
JACK WALTON, U S Marshal.
A. A. Maurice, Deputy U S Marshal.
George E. Paris, " "
Thomas Bonnell, " "
W. L. McMillen, Postmaster.
P. G. Deslonde, Clerk Post-office.
Thomas O'Leary, " "
J. B. Gaudin, " "
C. H. Cripps, Carrier Post-office.
W. B. Smith, Postmaster Franklin, La.
Wm. M. Burwell, Register of Land Office.
B. F. Flanders, Asst U S Treasurer.
A. H. Leonard, U. S. District Attorney.
Thomas Wickham, Clerk in Mint.
Wm. Wright, U S Shipping Comm'r.
Wm. Roy, Clerk Shipping Commissioner.
Alex. Nogues, (L J Souer, App'r. proxy).
S. Wakefield, (A Wakefield, Night Inspector, proxy).
E. Gault, (C. F. Ladd, Chief Janitor Customhouse, proxy).
J. H. Burch, Clerk Customhouse (absent).

NOT FEDERAL OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES.

Taylor Beattie, " "
T. B. Stamps, " "
P. Landry (L Lefort, proxy).
Vi Dickerson, " "
P. B. S. Pinchback, " "
J. I. Rodgers, " "
H. Boone (T Beattie, proxy).
T. T. Allain, " "
George Drury, " "
B. Barnaco, " "
Ed Keating, " "
J. P. Ball, Jr., " "
A. E. Davis, " "
M. Hahn (J Dugan, proxy).
Don A. Pardee, " "
H. C. Warmoth, " "
John T. Ludeling, " "
D. J. M. A. Jovett, " "
T. S. Johnson, " "
J. M. G. Parker (T Beattie, proxy).
E. B. Menz, " "
Alfred Bourges, " "
Henry Demas, " "
Richard Simmes, " "
Mayer Cahen, " "
G. Hill, " "
Thomas A. Coge, " "
W. B. Merchant, " "
M. G. Bobe (P B S Pinchback, proxy).
B. F. Joubert, " "

ABSENT.

A. F. Riard, " "
B. H. Laniel, " "
J. R. G. Pitkin, " "
B. Dejeu, " "
A. Mary, " "
C. A. Bourgeois, " "
William Harper, " "
David Young, " "
Frank Morey, " "
James S. Mathews, " "
J. A. Gla, " "
O. H. Foreman, " "
Clifford Morgan, " "
Governor Hawkins, " "

Federal officials present.

Federal officials absent.

Total Federal officials.

Not Federal officials present.

Not Federal officials absent.

Total Federal officials.

Total roll as called.

Republican Conventions.

The following are the dates fixed for the various Republican State conventions to meet and select delegates to the nominating convention at Chicago:

South Carolina.....April 28
Ohio.....April 28
California.....April 29
Mississippi.....May 3
Wisconsin.....May 5
Tennessee.....May 5
New Hampshire.....May 6
New Jersey.....May 6
Maryland.....May 6
Florida.....May 11
West Virginia.....May 12
Michigan.....May 12
Illinois.....May 19
Alabama.....May 20
Louisiana.....May 24

Prof. E. J. Edmonds informs his friends and the public that on the 1st day of March (Monday next) he will open at his residence 347 1/2 North Villere street, 7th ward, 3d district, an evening school where all grades will be taught. French and Mathematics a specialty. He can be seen every day at his residence from 5 p. m. to 9 p. m. Terms, moderate. Classes from 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Only a limited number taken.

THE PEOPLE'S TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL SPEEDILY CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CANCERS,

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Experimenting upon himself the Manufacturer of this powerful salve has recently discovered that it will also cure the worst kind of a BUNION and remove a deep-rooted CORN in five or six days.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

From 50 cents to \$2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,

Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure.

THE WEEKLY

L 0000 U U III SSS III A N N III A N N
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ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning. The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes—the colored and white people of our State—we rejoice to know, is fast becoming manifest; and, the recent emancipation of our people from the domination of political task-masters renders this desideratum possible.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests: kindness and forbearance fostered where dignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of all the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identify with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE YEAR.....\$2 00
SIX MONTHS.....1 00
THREE MONTHS.....75
SINGLE COPY.....5

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square, first insertion.....\$1
Each subsequent insertion.....75
Yearly advertisements taken at reduced rates.

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

THE INTER-OCEAN.
CHIEF AMONG STALWARTS.

FOR 1880.

The Leading REPUBLICAN Newspaper.

WEEKLY, \$1.15 | SEMI-WEEKLY, \$2.50 | DAILY, \$10.00

In NEWS-GETTING, EDITORIAL ABILITY, CORRESPONDENCE,

And everything that goes to make

A First-Class Newspaper,

The Inter-Ocean Has No Superior.

THE DAILY INTER-OCEAN

Is the cheapest morning paper published in Chicago. The LODGES DEPARTMENT in which is published the latest news of the secret orders, is a valuable feature.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

Is published each Monday and Thursday, and contains a compendium of the news of the world. An

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

has been added to this edition of the paper, and is very highly spoken of by the School Superintendents and Teachers. It is intended to fill a want long felt by persons interested in our schools.

THE WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

has the largest circulation of any political newspaper in the United States. It is a paper for the people and costs only

\$1.15, POSTAGE PAID.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS are ably and carefully conducted, and are as reliable as any published in the country.

"OUR CURIOSITY SHOP,"

WOMAN'S KINGDOM, AND

THE HOME DEPARTMENT

will contain leading and interesting features.

AS A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

THE INTER-OCEAN

IS UNEXCELLED.

It is the intention of the proprietors of the INTER-OCEAN to spare neither pains nor expense to keep it fully abreast of the times in all things.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Address THE INTER-OCEAN,

Chicago.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be published the first number of

RIDLEY'S FASHION MAGAZINE.

Containing in its 100 Large Quarto Pages, interesting stories, in prose and verse; useful home articles; amusing and instructive sketches; two mammoth fashion plates; profuse illustration of the fashion of the day, with the latest New York Prices of each article, clearly stated, affording an opportunity of shopping in an intelligent and economical manner.

Single number 15 cts. 50 cts per year

Parties intending to subscribe for any paper or Magazine, should write us for our Economy Combination Circular; by which money may be saved, and the Fashion Magazine obtained free.

Extraordinary Inducements to Agents for 1880. Address

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
308, 311, 313 Grand Street,
58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 Allen Street,
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

BOARDING HOUSE

No. 27 Villere St.

(Cor. Customhouse St.)

J. H. PERKINS, Prop't.

1880.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—exercised a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind. The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and refinement.

The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year.....\$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year.....4 00
Harper's Bazar, one year.....4 00
The THREE above-named publications, one year.....10 00
Any TWO above-named, one year.....7 00
Harper's Young People, one year.....1 50
Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for \$7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twenty-three Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$6 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of \$1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1880.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

This popular periodical is pre-eminently a journal for the household. Every Number furnishes the latest information in regard to Fashions in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles derived from authentic and original sources; while its Stories, Fables, and Essays on Social and Domestic Topics, give variety to its columns.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year.....\$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year.....4 00
Harper's Bazar, one year.....4 00
The THREE above-named publications, one year.....10 00
Any TWO above-named, one year.....7 00
Harper's Young People, one year.....1 50
Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Bazar, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for \$7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twelve Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$6 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of \$1 00 each.

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Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

THE BEST PAPER TRY IT!

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

35th YEAR.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First-Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages, printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the newest inventions and the most recent advances in Arts and Sciences; including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American.

Terms, \$3.20 per year, \$1.00 half year, which includes postage. Discount to Agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all News-dealers. Remit by postal order to Munn & Co., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS. In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs. MUNN & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 35 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all inventions patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. By the immense circulation thus given, public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected.

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